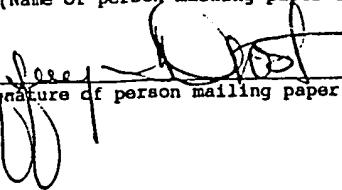


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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

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TITLE:

METHOD AND APPARATUS  
FOR FORMING AND  
HERMETICALLY SEALING  
SLICES OF FOOD ITEMS

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INS.

~~INS.~~ METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FORMING AND  
HERMETICALLY SEALING SLICES OF FOOD ITEMS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

~~INS. A1~~ This is a continuation-in-part of application Serial No. 07/644,481, filed January 18, 1991, which is a continuation of application Serial No. 07/361,405, filed June 5, 1989, abandoned.

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus and method for packaging food items and more particularly to an apparatus and process for packaging and stacking food items in hermetically sealed individual slices.

Various methods and apparatus have been proposed and utilized for the manufacture and packaging of individual slices of food items such as cheese. Although the available apparatus and methods are suitable for the packaging of individual slices, they are not without disadvantages.

~~INS. D~~ Typically, the package for the individual slices is formed from a continuous film or web of a thermoplastic material. The web is first folded in V-folded condition. As used herein, the term V-folded condition refers to a length of material which has been folded over onto itself so as to form what may subsequently be identified as a front sheet and a rear sheet which are joined by the fold at the bottom, so as to approximate the letter "V" in cross section. The web is typically folded such that the rear sheet is longer than the front sheet.

- 1 -

2

to define a flap section in the rear sheet, which extends beyond the top edge of the front sheet. The flap section is typically folded over onto the front sheet to form a tubular web.

After the flap is folded over on the front sheet, a tubular web is defined. The processed cheese is then inserted into the tube and the web and cheese are flattened. Subsequently cross-seals are formed along the longitudinal length of the tubular web at predetermined intervals. After the tube is cross-sealed it is severed along the cross-seals in order to produce the individually wrapped slices of cheese. Several processes presently exist for providing the transverse or cross seal.

In one commonly used method, the cross-seals are formed by subjecting the flattened web (with the inserted cheese) to pressure, at the desired location, to form the transverse cross seal. The pressure is applied such that an ultra thin layer or film of cheese is left in the transverse sealing section. The ultra thin layer or film of cheese acts as an adhesive to seal the two layers of the plastic web together. After this "cheese" seal has been formed, the web is severed at the sealed sections to define individual slices of cheese.

Although the "cheese" seal provides an adequate seal for the individual slices of cheese, the shelf life of the cheese product after it is packaged is not as long as would be desirable. This is due to the fact that the cheese seal is a relatively weak seal which will eventually deteriorate and which allows air to enter into the slices under ordinary atmospheric conditions. The slices will soon dry out or spoil.

Other methods of providing a transverse cross-seal have also been disclosed. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,586,317 (Bussell) discloses an arrangement for forming a seal in packaging material (such as processed cheese) which utilizes a sealing element having a finite

LBO

Small Channels  
The number of small channels in the surface. A packaging film is co-extruded or laminated to include an inner sealing layer of relatively low thermal plastic melt temperature and an outer layer which does not melt under sealing conditions. The tube is heated and compressed transversely by the sealing elements thereby sealing the internal layers of the packaging film together. Although the apparatus and method disclosed in this patent provide a suitable cross-seal, the finished product suffers from the same disadvantages that are described above. Since the longitudinal seal is formed by providing a flap in the V-folded condition web and simply overlapping the flap with the upper surface of the front sheet of the web, a poor seal is formed. Thus, air and other atmospheric products will enter into the wrapped slices of cheese, reducing the shelf life of the product.

Therefore it would be desirable to provide an individual slice of cheese which is wrapped in a package which is hermetically sealed on all sides. To accomplish this, a hermetic seal must be formed along the longitudinal edge of the web as well as along the transverse or cross-seals. A hermetically sealed package would have several advantages. For example, a hermetically sealed slice would permit immersion for cooling and sanitizing. Further, a hermetically sealed slice is essential to aseptic packaging.

For purposes of manufacturing economy, it would be desirable to provide the longitudinal seal and cross-seals in a continuous process. Some presently available methods, however, form seals in an intermittent fashion. Typically, in these presently available methods, a seal is formed by heated jaws which reciprocate between an open and a closed position. When the jaws close, they seal the desired section of the web. After the section has been sealed, the jaws retract and the web is moved for the next section which is to be sealed. This pro-

The  
cess, however, <sup>has</sup> <sub>as</sub> obvious disadvantages. The web must be continuously stopped and started in accordance with the reciprocating movement of the jaws. Such a device is disclosed for example in U.S. Patent No. 2,460,460 (Langer). 132

Another problem which is encountered in the processing and packaging of cheese slices (as well as in the packaging of other products which are packaged in slices) is the lack of an available simple and efficient stacking process. Typically the stacking of slices into packages containing a plurality of slices is performed by an operator or a stacking machine. The available stacking machines, however, do not provide the required degree of efficiency and precision in the packaging of different stacks of cheese. It would be desirable to provide a stacking arrangement or process which would permit slices from a single wrapping machine to be stacked in a plurality of different stacks. It would be even more desirable to provide an arrangement which would allow the operator to selectively vary the number of slices in the stacks from one stacking job to the next. Preferably the stacking arrangement will also accurately stack slices of cheese from a relatively fast production line in a plurality of different stacks.

Therefore, in view of the above, it is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus and a method for producing individual slices of food items, such as processed cheese, which are hermetically packaged.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an apparatus and method for providing a continuous and efficient arrangement for forming hermetic seals along all of the edges of the packaging web.

It is still a further object of the present invention to provide an apparatus and method for stacking the desired number of the slices of food items, such as

Stacking  
cheese, in the ~~stacking~~ locations from a <sup>rapid</sup> ~~rapid~~ packaging  
system. *LRJ*

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To achieve the foregoing and other objects and in accordance with the purposes of the present invention, an apparatus and method are provided for forming a hermetically sealed package for a slice of a food item. A web of thermoplastic material is first formed into a tubular arrangement with a hermetic longitudinal seal. To form the tubular arrangement, means are provided for folding a continuous web of thermoplastic material <sup>into V-folded condition</sup> ~~about its longitudinal~~ and for continuously forming a hermetic seal along the open longitudinal edge of the <sup>V-</sup>~~V-folded~~ web. The hermetic seal is formed between the inner surfaces of the front and rear faces of the web to define a tubular web member. The cheese which has been formed into a soft mass, is then inserted into the tubular member and the tubular member is flattened to form a continuous web. Means are provided for forming hermetically sealed cross-seals which are disposed substantially transverse to the longitudinal forward moving direction of the web.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the means for forming the longitudinal seal include a pair of stationary plates with opposed undulating surfaces. The plates are arranged such that a fixed predetermined distance is defined between the undulating surfaces of the plates. The plates are heated and the web is passed through the space between the two plates. As the web moves through the plates, the undulating surfaces alternatively force the front and rear faces of the web into intimate contact with each other to thereby form a hermetic longitudinal seal without clamping the film between the surfaces.

In another aspect of the invention, a stacker is provided for stacking the slices from the wrapping and cutting machines into a plurality of stacks. The stacker includes a conveyor belt, which includes a plurality of apertures, onto which the slices of cheese are disposed. A vacuum system provides vacuum through the apertures to hold the slices of cheese on the belt. Means are provided for moving the belt in order to advance the slices of cheese to the stacking locations. The vacuum is sufficient to hold the slices of cheese on the belt even when the slices are disposed on the bottom of the belt. A plurality of stacking locations are sequentially provided. Each of the stacking locations includes means for providing positive air pressure at the leading edge of the cheese slice as it approaches each stacking location while it is being moved on the belt. As the cheese travels on the belt, the positive air pressure overrides the vacuum forces holding the slice on the belt thereby "peeling" the cheese slice off of the belt and the force of gravity causes the slice of cheese to fall into the predetermined stacking location. In a preferred embodiment, means are provided for selectively engaging or disengaging the positive air pressure at the leading edge of each stacking location. This stacking arrangement thus provides an apparatus for stacking a predetermined number of wrapped cheese slices being produced at a relatively rapid production rate into a plurality of stacks.

Additional objects, advantages and novel features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be obtained by means of the combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic representation of a preferred embodiment of the apparatus and method of the present invention including the longitudinal sealer, the cross sealer, and the stacker. Ley

FIG. 2 illustrates a preferred embodiment of a slice of cheese which has been sealed with the process and apparatus of the present invention (with the flap folded over).

FIG. 3 illustrates the slice of cheese illustrated in FIG. 2 with the flap unfolded.

FIG. 4 is an illustration of a preferred embodiment the longitudinal sealer and flattening means of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a schematic representation of the cross sealer and stacker illustrated in FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is a top view of a preferred embodiment of the stacker illustrated in Fig. 1.

FIG. 7 illustrates a side view of the preferred embodiment of the stacking arrangement illustrated in Figs. 1 and 6.

FIG. 8 is an illustration of a preferred embodiment of the longitudinal sealer of the present invention.

FIG. 9 illustrates an enlarged side view of a section of the cross sealing arrangement illustrated in Fig. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made to the drawings wherein like elements are referred to with like reference numerals throughout the various drawings. Referring specifically to Fig. 1, a preferred embodiment of the arrangement and process of the present invention includ-

longitudinal and  
ing the longitudinal sealer, cross sealer, and the stac-  
ker is illustrated. L80

Cheese is first processed, in a manner known in the art, by cheese processing means 10. The processed cheese is then transferred, in a known manner, from the cheese processing means 10 into a fill tube arrangement 12 which is used to insert the processed cheese into a tubular web made of thermoplastic material.

In more detail, the tubular web of thermoplastic material is formed by providing a continuous film or web of thermoplastic material and folding the web ~~about its length~~ <sup>into V-folded condition</sup>, in a manner known in the art. After the web of thermoplastic material has been folded ~~into~~ <sup>the V-folded condition</sup>, a longitudinal seal is formed at a sealing station 20 (in a manner described in more detail below). Nip rollers 16 are provided to secure the seal and continuously pull the web of thermoplastic material. After the longitudinal seal is formed at the sealing station 20 and leaves the nip rolls 16, the cheese is inserted by means of the fill tube 12 into the tubular web. The web and cheese are then passed to a flattening station 22 (also described in more detail below). At the flattening station 22, the tubular web with the cheese is flattened to form a continuous web or slice of cheese.

After the web has been flattened and formed into the film, the web is then passed through a cooling station 14. In one preferred embodiment, the cooling station 14 comprises a tank or container for holding a cooling liquid, such as water. In this embodiment, the cooling station 14 may include a plurality of rollers such that the web and cheese are passed through the tank in a winding fashion. Preferably the cooling station 14 is configured such that the web with the cheese passes through the cooling water for approximately 20 seconds with the water being at between 32°F and 50°F. This will take the cheese which usually starts off at a temperature

170° F  
of between 170° F and 180° F and cool the cheese down to approximately 50° F at the exiting end of the cooling station 14. Preferably, the cooling station includes a roller which is over driven to provide means for keeping the web taut. The cooling station may also include scrapers and/or air-blowers (not shown) to dry the web as it exits from the cooling station 14. It will be recognized by those skilled in the art that other suitable cooling means may also be used.

LBX

After leaving the cooling station 14, the web is conveyed, preferably by a pair of driven feed belts 39, to the station which forms the cross seals. A loop control means and tensioning means 41 may be provided. The transverse or cross sealing station 40 includes a first member 42 with a plurality of heated jaws 46 and an opposed bottom member 44 with jaws 50 with opposed engaging surfaces. The cross sealing station 40 provides a hermetic seal 102 transverse to the longitudinal or forward moving direction of the web. The web now includes a plurality of slices of cheese 100 which are hermetically sealed. The cross sealing station 40 is described in more detail below.

After the transverse or cross seals have been formed, the web is then conveyed to a cutting station 60 to separate the individual slices of cheese 100. The station 60 includes means for cutting the web along the cross-seal to define the individual slices. The station 60 also preferably includes a stacking arrangement 70 which stacks the slices 100 being conveyed from the cross sealing station 40 into a plurality of stacks. The stacking arrangement is described in more detail below.

#### THE LONG SEALER

Referring now specifically to Figs. 4 and 8, a preferred embodiment of the longitudinal sealing arrange-

flattening arrangement 20 and the flattening arrangement 22 are illustrated.

The preferred embodiment of the longitudinal or long sealing arrangement 20 provides a novel and advantageous apparatus and process for forming the longitudinal seal in the web without stopping the web in an intermittent fashion. The sealing station 20 includes a pair of stationary heated plates 24, 25. Each plate includes an undulating surface which forms an important part of the longitudinal sealer 20. The undulating surfaces of the plates 24, 25 are opposed and the plates 24, 25 are disposed such that a fixed gap or distance exists between the opposed undulating surfaces. The gap between the undulating surfaces of the plates 24, 25 is fixed such that as the front and rear sheets of the open longitudinal edge of the web are conveyed between the undulating surfaces, the front and rear sheets of the web are forced into intimate contact with each other.

In a preferred embodiment the gap between the undulating surfaces is tapered having a wider gap at the top than the bottom with an average gap distance of approximately 1/32 of an inch when high density polyethylene is used for the web material. An average gap distance of approximately 1/16 of an inch is desired when polypropylene is used for the web material. The gap distance is dependent on such factors as the thickness of the slice, the machine speed, and the type of film used to wrap the slice. Means are provided for heating the two plates to a temperature sufficient to form a longitudinal hermetic seal as the web is conveyed between the two plates 24 and 25 without physically clamping the two surfaces together. The heating may be provided by any suitable heating means, for example, an electric heater 26 which is inserted longitudinally through an aperture 23 in each plate 24, 25. The plates are heated to a temperature sufficient to form a hermetic seal between

the two sheets <sup>of</sup> ~~in~~ the web, for example, the <sup>the</sup> plates ~~plates~~ may be heated to a temperature of approximately 230-240°F when high density polyethylene is used for the web material. The plates may be heated to approximately 260°F when polypropylene is used for the web material. Nip rollers 16 are provided after the sealing plates station 20 to secure the seal and pull the web through the longitudinal sealer.

In a preferred embodiment, the fill tube 12 extends down into the web such that the exiting edge of the fill tube 12 is disposed after the nip rollers 16. In this manner, the cheese is inserted into the web after the longitudinal seal has been formed and a tube has been defined.

In a preferred embodiment, a bubble control element 28 is disposed before the flattening station 22. The bubble control unit 28 functions to determine the amount of cheese which is being inserted into the web. In this manner, the flow of cheese may be controlled as appropriate for the speed of the web and the desired thickness and weight of the slice. After the cheese is inserted into the tubular web, the tubular web is conveyed to a flattening station 22. The flattening station 22 includes a first or upper set of juxtaposed rollers 32, a lower set of juxtaposed rollers 34, and a pair of opposed belts 30. Each belt 30 is disposed around one set of rollers 32, 34. As the web with the cheese inserted therein passes between the two belts, the cheese is flattened to form a web comprising the tubular thermoplastic film and a continuous slice of cheese. Means 36 are provided in the flattening station 22 for adjusting the distance between the belts 30 to control the thickness of the web of tubular thermoplastic material and cheese.

As illustrated in Fig. 3, the web is formed into a tubular section with a hermetically sealed longi-

*106* LBJ  
tudinal seal 106 (the longitudinal seal is represented in  
Fig. 3 by the section illustrated between the arrows).  
Preferably, the web is sealed along the top longitudinal  
edge of the front face of the web such that a flap por-  
tion 104 is defined as illustrated in Fig. 3.

After the longitudinal seal 106 is formed, the  
web is conveyed through the cooling station 14, as de-  
scribed above, and then the flap 104 is folded over onto  
the front face of the web as illustrated in Fig. 2. The  
flap may be folded over in a manner known in the art  
before the web reaches the cross-sealing station 40.  
Preferably, the flap 104 is partially sealed at the cross  
seal sections to the front face of the web at the cross  
sealing station 40.

#### THE CROSS SEALING STATION

Referring now specifically to Figs. 5 and 9, a  
preferred embodiment of the cross-sealing arrangement is  
disclosed. The cross-sealing arrangement includes an  
upper sealing member 42 and a lower sealing member 44,  
with each of the sealing members including a plurality of  
opposed jaws or cleats 46 and 50 respectively. As best  
illustrated in Fig. 9, the sealing members 42 and 44 are  
arranged such that as the web is conveyed through the  
sealing station 40 between the upper cleat 46 and the  
engaging lower cleat 50 the top and bottom layers of the  
film web are urged into intimate contact with each other  
at a plurality of cross-sealing zones while the web is  
continuously moved forward in the desired cross sealing  
section. The cleats 46 of the upper member 42 are heated  
to the sealing temperature, in a manner known in the art.  
For example, the top cleat 46 may be heated by an elec-  
trical heater and brush arrangement. The cleats 46 and  
50 may be made of any suitable material such as aluminum.  
The top cleat 46 preferably includes a removable section  
48. The engaging bottom cleat 50 also preferably inclu-

*leg*  
des a removable section 45, which is made of a softer material than the top mating section 48 of the cleat 46. For example, the removable section 48 of the top cleat 46 may be made of a metallic material such as aluminum and the removable section 45 of the lower cleat 50 may be made of a resilient material such as silicone or polyurethane. Silicone is preferably used when high density polyethylene is the web material and polyurethane is the preferred material when polypropylene is the web material.

For purposes of quality control and to achieve uniformity in the cross seals, each of the heated cleats 46 includes a central temperature control having a microprocessor to control the current a power module supplies to each individual cleat. In another embodiment, individual thermostats 54 may be used to control the temperature of each individual cleat. Therefore the temperature of each cleat can be adjusted separately.

Means are provided for urging the two opposed cleats to engage the web of cheese as it is conveyed through the sealing station 40. As illustrated in the figures, in the preferred embodiment, the means for urging the cleat together comprises a track and chain arrangement. Each of the cleats is attached to a chain arrangement which rides on a track 56, 58. The chain arrangement, illustrated best in Fig. 9, includes sections of chain including rollers 52 and 53 which are attached at spaced intervals to the links of the respective chain. The rollers 52, 53 ride on elongated circular tracks 56, 58, respectively. The elongated circular tracks 56, 58 are disposed such that the cleats 46 and 50 ride in engaging relationship for a predetermined interval such that when cleats 46 and 50 are in an engaging relationship heat is applied to the plurality of cross-sealing zones (discussed in more detail below).

Preferably, the web of cheese in the tubular film is conveyed through the opposed jaws 46, 50 of the sealing members 42, 44 such that a hermetic seal is formed between the two inner layers of the web material. More preferably, the seal is formed such that when after the seal has been made and the package is pulled apart at the seal, the seal will break. This is opposed to the seals which are presently made wherein after the seal has been formed and the package is pulled apart, the seal is broken by delamination, that is, by breaking the bond between the top non-sealing layer of and the inner or sealing layer of the sheet of the web. This preferred packaging arrangement is achieved by proper selection of the thermoplastic material. For example, one preferred material to be used for processed cheese with or without preservatives comprises a high density polyethylene (HDPE) layer coextruded with a polyethylene sealant layer with an intermediate adhesive layer.

While a high density polyethylene layer coextruded with a polyethylene sealant layer with an intermediate adhesive layer is the preferred packaging material for cheese, other materials can be used for packaging cheese with the present invention. One group of materials are manufactured by coextruding multiple layers as described previously. The materials can comprise 1) a polypropylene layer coextruded with a polyethylene sealant layer with an intermediate heat activated adhesive layer; 2) a high density polyethylene layer coextruded with an oxygen barrier layer with an intermediate heat activated adhesive layer; or 3) a polypropylene layer coextruded with an oxygen barrier layer with an intermediate heat activated adhesive layer. An oxygen barrier layer such as EVOH, Saran, etc. may be employed with meats and food products that do not contain food preservatives.

Another group of packaging materials can be used which comprise layers which are laminated to each other in a manner well known in the prior art. These materials include 1) a polyester layer laminated to a heat activated sealant layer; 2) a metallized polyester layer laminated to a heat activated sealant layer; 3) a nylon layer laminated to a heat activated sealant layer; 4) a cellophane layer laminated to a heat activated sealant layer; 5) a polycarbonate layer laminated to a heat activated sealant layer; and 6) an acrylic nitrile layer laminated to a heat activated sealant layer.

Though the two groups of materials are to be used to package cheeses, they may also be used to package many foods such as 1) processed cheese with or without preservatives; 2) cheese blends; 3) pizza toppings; 4) cheese and meat blends; 5) cheese, meat, and condiments blends; 6) mayonnaise; 7) peanut butter; 8) ketchup; 9) bar-b-que sauce; and 10) cheese and eggs. The 10 groups of foods listed above may also be packaged by a propylene layer coextruded with a polyethylene sealant layer with an intermediate adhesive layer.

When high density polyethylene is the web material, the sealing temperature is between 230°F and 240°F and the jaws travel with the web from the first point of engagement to the point of disengagement for approximately 1/2 to 1 second in a preferred embodiment. In another embodiment, the sealing temperature is between 260° and 280° when polypropylene is the web material. The pressure exerted between the two opposing jaws on the sealing section 106 is such that intimate contact between the two layers of film is maintained so that substantially all of the cheese is removed from between the two layers of the thermoplastic web material in the cross-sealed areas while . This results in a slice of cheese to be defined between adjacent contacting zones of the web. Thus, the

Completely the  
cheese completely occupies the interior of the volume of  
space defined by the hermetically sealed web. LBJ

Suitable means are provided for driving the two chain arrangements in the sealing members 42 and 44. The slices of cheese are defined in the section between the jaws. Preferably, the sealing section of the jaws 46 and 50 are such that the cross seal 102 between adjacent cheese slices 100 is approximately 1/4 of an inch. The cleats 46, 50 are spaced in their respective chains such that the distance from the beginning of one slice to the beginning of the next slice (including the cross-seal sections 102) is approximately 3-1/2 inches.

This arrangement allows for high speed production of the individual slices of cheese 100. Since the heating cleats 46 and the mating 50 ride or move along with the cross seal for a fixed period of time, the web may be continuously moved at a relatively fast pace providing a rapid production rate. For example, the web may be moved at approximately 300 feet/minute or such that over approximately 1,000 slices are produced per minute.

#### THE CUTTING AND STACKING ARRANGEMENT

After the cross seals 102 have been formed, the web is then conveyed to a cutting station 62. Loop control means 63 and tensioning means 67 are also provided. Referring specifically to Figs. 5 and 7, the cutting station includes a pair of spindles 64, 66 with means for severing the web at the cross seals such that individual slices are defined. After the web has been cut to form the individual slices, the slices of cheese 100 are ready to be stacked into individual stacks for packaging. The slices 100 are discharged from the cutting section 62 and disposed on the stacker 70. Referring now specifically to Figs. 6 and 7, a preferred embodiment of the stacker of the present invention is disclosed. The stacker 70 provides an efficient way for selectively stacking a

<sup>number</sup>  
predetermined <sup>number</sup> of the cheese slices <sup>100</sup> being produced by the previously discussed forming, sealing and cutting arrangement into a plurality of stacks.

The stacking arrangement 70 comprises a porous conveyor belt, which is preferably in the form of an endless belt 72. Preferably, the endless belt 72 <sup>includes</sup> ~~include~~ a plurality of apertures such that the belt 72 is approximately 25% or more open. A vacuum system 78 is provided on the inside of the endless belt 72 such that the slices of cheese 100 are maintained on the outside surface of the endless belt 72 by the atmospheric pressure differential pressure created by the vacuum system 78. Preferably the endless belt 72 rotates about two rollers or drums 74 and 76 which are rotated by means known in the art. The vacuum system 78 provides sufficient vacuum such that the slices of cheese 100 adhere to the surface of the belt 72 as the belt is advanced. That is, the slices of cheese 100 are maintained on the belt as the belt travels around the drum 76 and further are maintained even in an upside down position as the slices 100 travel around and are disposed on the bottom of the stacker 70. Thus, the vacuum of the vacuum system 78 is sufficient to overcome the force of gravity pulling the slice of cheese 100 down when it is on the bottom of the belt 72.

A plurality of stacking locations 82a-82f are provided to accommodate the rapid production rate of the wrapping system described above.

An air ejector 80a-80f is provided at the front of each stacking location 82a-82f. The air ejector 80a-80f, when actuated, applies air pressure at the leading edge of the cheese slice 100 as it travels on the belt 72. The ejector 80a-80f provides the positive air pressure through the apertures of the belt as the slice passes under it to thereby override the vacuum and "peel off" the cheese slice 100 as it is being conveyed past the

ejector 80a-80f. In this manner, the force <sup>of</sup> gravity releases the slice 100 into the desired stacking location. Preferably, an inclined plate or ramp plate 90 is provided before the front edge of each stacking location 82a-82f. This ramp plate 90 assures that if the cheese slice 100 is released from the conveyor belt 70 before it is fully in the stacking location, the cheese slice 100 will slide onto the plate 90 and be conveyed into the stacking location. A photo sensor 84 is provided at the beginning of the stacking location for programming the number of slices 100 to be dropped at each stacking location 82. LBG

In a preferred embodiment, a particularly advantageous stacking system is configured such that an intermediate slice receiving means is used to temporarily hold the first few slices being dropped into the stacking location 82. In one preferred embodiment, the intermediate slice receiving means comprises a first or upper set of retractable fingerlike members 86. Preferably, a lower set of retractable fingerlike members 88 are also provided. The upper set of retractable fingers 86 are disposed at an intermediate level between the top of the particular stacking location and the bottom of the stacking location. This upper set of stacking fingers 86 acts as an intermediate landing stop for the cheese slices 100 as they are peeled off into the particular stacking location. After a predetermined number of slices have fallen on to the upper set of fingers 86, the fingers 86 are retracted such that the slices of cheese 100 which were stacked in the particular stacking locations fall onto the lower set of fingers 88. The lower set of fingers 88 is particularly important where the number of slices 100 that is to be stacked in each stacking location is large. For example, some projects may require as much as a four inch stack of slices of cheese 100. The advantages of the upper set of fingers 86 are best illustrated by de-

scribing the trajectory of the cheese slices 100 if this upper set of retractable fingers 86 were not present. As the slice 100 would be peeled off by the ejector 80, the slice 100 would begin to fall at an angle with the leading edge of the slice 100 having the lowest position. If the slice 100 were to fall a sufficient distance, it would tumble rather than being flatly deposited in an orderly fashion thereby disrupting the stacking process. The upper fingers 86 provide an intermediate stop for the slices 100. The slice 100 only falls a short distance to the upper set of finger 86. Thus, the stability of the stack is maintained. L38

After a number of 100 slices have been disposed on to the upper set of fingers 86, the upper retractable fingers 86 are retracted and the entire stack of slices 100 falls onto the lower set of retractable fingers 88. Since a number of slices 100 have already been deposited on the stack, the slices 100 which are now being peeled off from the conveyor 72 and dropped onto the existing stack of slices 100 will have a shorter distance to fall. That is, the distance that a falling slice 100 will have to fall will only be the distance between the conveyor belt 70 and the top of the stack. After all of the slices 100 that are to be included in a particular stack have been stacked, the lower set of retractable fingers 88 is retracted and the stack of slices 100 falls onto the conveyor table 92.

In another preferred embodiment, the intermediate slice receiving means may comprise an elevator arrangement which is initially raised to a predetermined intermediate height and is lowered to accommodate the rate at which the slices are being stacked in the stacking locations. Preferably, in this embodiment, the elevator is lowered to deliver the stack to a conveyor table 92 after the last slice 100 has been dropped in the stack.

<sup>Preferably</sup> ~~Preferably~~ means such as a programmable controller or microprocessor are operatively connected to the respective ejectors 80a-80f at each stacking location 82a-82f such that the number of slices 100 in the stacks 82a-82f can be selectively adjusted. The controlling means will also make it possible to only fill certain stacking locations and eliminate other stacking locations. In one particularly advantageous embodiment, the ejectors 80a-80f and the control means are operatively configured such that each stacking location 82a through 82f is successively or sequentially filled. In this embodiment, before any of the stacking locations 82a-82f have been filled, all of the ejectors provide positive pressure at the front edge of each stacking location. As the slice 100 is conveyed past the first ejector 80 (corresponding to the first stacking location 82a), the first ejector 80 provides positive pressure to peel the slice 100 off the conveyor belt 72 and into the first stacking location 82a. After the predetermined number of slices 100 have been dropped into the first stacking location 82a, the positive pressure provided by the ejector means 80a at the first stacking location is terminated. Thus, the vacuum pressure from the vacuum means 78 will continue to hold the next slice 100 on the conveyor belt 72 until it reaches the ejector 80a at the second stacking location 82b. The ejector 80b at the second stacking location 82b will continue to operate until the second stack has been filled with the predetermined number of slices. After the second stack has been filled, the ejector 80b at the beginning of the second stacking location 82b will be turned off and thus the next slice 100 will be conveyed to the third stacking location 82c. This process will continue until the predetermined number of slices for each stacking location is complete. This process is particularly advantageous since the vacuum system does not have to be repeatedly disengaged. The

air ejectors override the vacuum without the need to discontinue its operations.

Preferably, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 5, the stacks from each individual location 82a through 82f are disposed onto another conveyor 92 which is disposed such that it advances in a direction transverse to the direction of movement of the endless belt 72 of the stacker 70. In this manner, the stacks of the slices 100 are conveyed away from the stacker 72 to a location where they may be further processed either manually or automatically.

Therefore, the packaging and stacking system of the present invention provide a means for hermetically packaging individual slices of cheese at an efficient and rapid production rate. The sealing arrangement provided by the present invention provides a hermetic seal along the longitudinal edge of the web. After the cheese is inserted in the tubular web, hermetically sealed cross seals are formed. This arrangement provides a hermetically sealed package of cheese which will have a substantially longer shelf life than the presently available sliced cheese products. Additionally, the longitudinal seal and the cross seals are provided in a manner which permits continuous movement of the web without the intermittent action of some presently available sealing systems. The slice which is produced and packaged according to the present invention provides a preferred final packaged product. The seal is formed between the two inner layers of the low thermal melt material such that the seal is broken when the packaging materials are pulled apart to open the individual slice. Unlike presently available packages, wherein the sealing layer is delaminated from the top layer of the packaging material and when the package is opened a rough tear is made which leads to "stringing". With the package of the present invention, the bond is broken between the two sealing

~~polyethylene~~ and a nice clean opening is provided which ~~eliminates~~ <sup>opening</sup> eliminates the stringing problem.

Additionally, since the polyethylene may be used as the sealing layer, the packaging material is easily released from the processed cheese. This obviates the need for items such as a shear pump to process the cheese so as to have a less cohesive texture and provide a better release. The process and apparatus of the present invention also permit the top layer of the packaging material to be made of a high density polyethylene material. This is particularly advantageous since high density polyethylene is less expensive than presently used materials such as MYLAR.

The present invention also provides an efficient stacker which takes slices produced by a relatively rapid production machine and stacks the slices in a plurality of stacks. The number of slices may be selectively varied in the stacking locations allowing for greater control in the production process.

The foregoing description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. The described embodiments are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. Obviously many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings. <sup>As</sup> The embodiments which were described were chosen in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical applications. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the following claims, including all equivalents.

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